### Bnainess Notices.

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SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. No other Sewing Machine for family me ever equaled this, either se respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.

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WONDERFUL INSURED T HEMMING GAUGES for Sewise Machines annow be shained with hem takes of various widths attached. I. M. Silver & Co. No. 455 Broadway.

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Warranted to be the cheapest and most durable.
Local Agents Wanted.
Office No. 356 Broadway, corner of Broome-ct. Cyrus W. FIELD-the world knows him. CYRUS W. FIELD—the world knows him.

Committees of various bedies on celebrating the success of the
great Atlantic Cable, who design to give a Pyrotechnic display, can
have furnished them new and appropriate pieces, got up by J.

W. Hadfield, at No. 180 William-st., con Spruce.

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
try R. For asie by all Droggists and Perfe

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS - Lagret stock in the world - This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Breadway. I welve private mount expressly for the application of his famous Harn Dyn, the best extant. BATORIC-LOS's Wice and TOURKYS have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST?
Try a sloss Ice-Chest, after three weeks' use, and your nostrills

of estables, vapors of extinct vitality.

Wishit's Vestilating Reference at 18 too cold to Hold them, and drives them out of its owners.

Beammall, Hedge & Co.'s, Hammachurers, No. 398 Browlway.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MESSAGE to the PRESIDENT

will probably be: Send one dozen of the Woven Extression Skint, stamped S. H. Donnery, Sole Agent, Patent applied for, which cannot rip as the springs are woven in the tape. His office is at 3 Joan street, N. Y. SATIN DELAINES.

A farge lot, of superior quality, in all colors and styles, just seriors and now othered at a great reduction from usual prices, by Scolovo's K Harr, No. 363 Broadway, near Franklin-st. LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, at \$450 per tun

Discharging, Thus Day, a boat-load of genuine Locust Mot-tain Coan, store and egg sizes, which will be delivered at the above low price. Apply at No. 14 Wall, No. 200 Cherry, and No. 255 East 14th sta. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- The first of these postless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, desk, number, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve every disorder of the stomach and bowels. Sold at No. 10 Maiden-lans, N. Y.

No. 113 BROADWAY. ROMOVAL—ROBLETT & GATHELL, the EASTMAN & ROBLET'S LATS removed to their new store, No. 113 Breadway, where they are prepared to calible a new and splendid stock of HATTERS' PRUSH and TRIMMING.

## New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858.

The American Art of Horse-Taming. NOW READY.

An Exrma Transum of eight pages, containing the complete account of this wonderful art, with some other valuable articles on the same subject, which have not yet oppeared in this country. Everybody who owns or uses a horse will desire to read this Extra, and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, news desires and others are requested to forward their orders at once, useding distinctly the number of copies required. Price: Single copies, 4 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

Address HORAGE GREELEY & Co.,

Tribune Buildings, New-York.

"The steamships Nisgara, Gorgon and Porcupine left Trinity Buy yesterday morning and reached St. John's at 64 o'clock last evening. They will be due here about three days after leaving St. John's, where they stop to coal. Mr. Field is on board the Niegara.

It might be difficult to decide upon the very best and most appropriate method of celebrating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph; but after varied experience which we have had of municipal dinners, it is ease to say that eating and drinking at the public cost is not the way. The Alderman met yesterds; to initiate proceedings for a celebration, when a message from the Mayor was read, recommending a general illumination of the city; but this did not suit the Aldermen, and so they pro-posed a grand dinner to the officers of the Telegraph Company, cutting down the illumination to the City Hall only, adding a display of fireworks, and the painting of a portrait of Mr. Field; and for this, they propose to take \$10,000. Now the illumination may cost \$100, fireworks \$200, portrait \$500, leaving \$9,200 for a dinner, at which the City of New-York may be represented by Mr. Mike Toomey as an Alderman, and Mr. Alex. McGarren as a Councilman. There was a public dinter not long since, at which a number of members of the Common Council were so drunk as to be entirely helpless; and there has not for years been such an entertainment at the city's expense at which scenes of debauchery have not been commen, on the part of city efficers, or the miserable garg of vagabonds who follow at their heels. Is it too much to hope that better counsels will prevail, and that the general joy at the success of the greatest undertaking ever attempted by man, will not be marred by the scandal which will most certainly follow upon the tide of liquor let loose at a Corporation dinner

The Hon. Gerritt Smith has accepted the somination of the Mass Convention at Syracuse, at which he received seven votes.

The readers of our last will, very possibly, have passed over the following paragraph with little con-sideration. It is found in the dispatch of the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Some months ago, when the Presidents of Nicaragus and Ceeta Rica met and amicably arranged the
question of boundary between the two countries, they
also prepared an address or appeal, in the names of
their respective Governments, and dispatched it to
those of France and Great Britain, inviting their protection and assistance against the United States. Our
Government has in consequence proceeded to account Government has in consequence proceeded to act in such a manner as will plainly but firmly indicate to all foreign powers that the United States will not consent to their interference in Central American agrees, not to say measures which may have the effect of injuring our interests in that quarter, and obstructing the transit routes to and from the Pacific. The Government will act in accordance with the Monroe doctrine."

-We have ne doubt that, should our Government have really resolved on any such course of action as is here indicated, Gen. Cass will be able to present it in a more courteous and plausible shape than that given to it by the telegraphic condenser; but what shape can be given it in which it will not be regarded by the parties concerned as grossly offensive and impertinent ! Here are Nicaregus and Costs Rica, independent, sovereign States, a thousand miles away from us, and owing us nothing-not even gratitude. For more than a year they were harassed and threatened with subversion by our invading ruffians, their cities burned, their country ravaged, their people often abused and their defenders killed. At length, they are temporarily rid of the nuisance; but they are constantly threatened with its repetition. Our Government has made a Treaty with the Nica- gain the station assigned, was bulled ten

a virtual Protoclorate over the Transit Route, involving a perpetual right to intermedde in the political affaire of the country. Nicarague heaitates to ratify this Treaty-wants it modified-wasts, in abort, to avoid a position of vascalage. Conscious of her own weakness, she appeals to the great maritime Powers of Europe for protection and se-

What could be more natural than this? What more unexceptionable? How is the integrity and independence of small States to be preserved, except through the mutual jealouses of great ones! Has any one ever doubted that, if France and England had seen fit to interfere to prevent the Partition of Poland, they would have been morally justified in so doing? So with their interference to prevent the absorption of Turkey by Russia. We consider this latter an idle warfare sgainst Pate -an immense sacrifice to prevent what can only he postponed-but the right of strong States to resist the absorption by their rivals of weaker, has never been disputed.

But "the United States will not consent," we are told, "to their interference"-that of France and England-"in Central American affairs." What do "the United States" propose to do about it! Suppose France and England-or either of thez-should engage to protect Nicaragus and Costs Rics from invasion and subjugation, and Nicsragua should thereupon pluck up heart and reject the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty, as the has evidently a mind to do: what of it? Shall we declare war against the contracting parties? If so, to what end? What can we rationally hope to effect by such a war! What would it probably cost us When would it end? To what arbitration could we venture to leave the points in dispute when we should have had enough of war? Let us not rush into such an affair as this without some idea as to where we shall probably come out.

And if we do not really mean war-if this is to be another game of bullying on 540 40°, and then backing down to 49"-we protest against it yet more emphatically. Our National prestage is habitually lowered by these wretched demagoguing threats of doing what we never mean to do and have no warrant for doing. Let us have no more talk of enforcing "the Monroe doctrine," until the Nation, having carefully counted the cost, shall have deliberately affirmed that doctrine and resolved to abide by it at all hazards. We presume every intelligent reader to know that no warrant for this famous "Mource dectrine" is to be found in the acknowledged Law of Nations. If, then, we mean anything by that doctrine but talk, we must be prepared to throw a heavy sword into the scale. At all events, let us stop talking "Monroe doctrine" until we have provided the means of making our words good.

The Lendon papers of July 99 contain pretty full details of the late operations in the Gulf of Pecheelee, the general results of which had been previously announced by telegraphic dispatches from Suez. The Friend of China of June 7 gives the following as the reason of breaking off negotiations and resolving to proceed up the river. Tan, or to give his whole name, Tan-Tsing-Siang, Governor General of Pecheekee, who had presented himself in the character of Imperial Commissioner, duly authorized to treat with the Embassadors, was requested to obtain letters of credence similar in purport to those produced by the Chinese Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. These oreliminary negotiations were carried on through the intervention of the Russian and American Ministers, to whom the credit is given of having been very useful as "go-betweens." Being pressed upon the point of the letters of credence, Tan fine ly declared that the letters produced by the Imperial Commissioners at Nankin, and of which Lord Elgin had sent him copies through the Russian and American Embassadors, were not genuine documents, but had been forged for the occasion and imposed upon Sir Henry Pottinger. If that was the case, there does not seem to have been any good reason why a similar imposition might not have seen quietly practiced upon Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. It may therefore be supposed that the real ground upon which the negotiation came to a stop was the difficulty about the terms of the treaty, the Chinese Commissioner, in his frequent interviews with the Russian and American Ministers, baying been fully informed what it was that the Allies wanted, and having given a point-blank refusal to the proposition of authorizing the Allies to have ministers permanently resident at Pekin.

After hostilities had been resolved upon, it was necessary to wait ten days to send to Canton for gun-boats, and when five of these boats had arrived, it was necessary to wait still ten days longer for the return of the spring tides, without which the bar at the mouth of the river could not be crossed. As it was, it was only with the greatest difficulty that some of the larger vessels employed in the ataveraging from a half to three quarters of a mile in width. The Nimrod, after every movable thing was taken out of her, was forced through the bar rather than over it, and was then towed up along the forts without a shot or shell on board. The same operation was employed in the case of the Cormorant. The Chinese, perhaps from an unwillingness on their part to commence hostilities, failed to avail themselves of this advantage, and looked on quietly while these vessels under the very guns of the river forts were releading their ammunition. The awe, however, which the first arrival of the fleet had inspired gradually subsided, and the Chinese in the forts took to indulging themselves in derisive hootings and gestures by no means agreeable to the crews of the vessels anchored within the bar. When all things were ready, the Chinese were called upon on the morning of the 20th of May, to surrender the forts, to be held as security for the safety of the Embassadors in their search up the river for a properly qualified and authorized plenipstentiary with whom to treat. To this request, for compliance with which two hours were allowed, and on their expiration still an hour longer, the Chipece returned for answer that positively the gun-boats must leave the river, as their presence there could not be allowed any longer. The Allies appear to have had twelve vessels inside the bar-eight English and four French. Six of the heaviest ves sels--two English and four French--took up their position to batter the forts, while the smaller vessels towed up and covered the landing of six parties-four English and two French-detailed to attack the intrenched camps in the vicinity of the forts. The whole action lasted about three hours, the cannonade of the forts having continued an hour before landing parties made their appearance. The Chinese stood well to their guns and exhibited some skill. The Cormorant, which led the attack,

in passing the forts on the right bank to

regues egent in this country, which concedes to us | times. The Chinese of pear on this occasion to have used the European form of cartridge, and even to have attempted to fire sheds. which, bowever, from the imperfection of the fuee, gonerally expioled immediately on leaving the gun. The sim, too, of the Chinese was generally very bed. The low of the Chinese is not estimated at more than a hundred, about equal to that of the Allies. According to one account, ninety-eight guns were captured, of which sixty-eight were bress or e uposition. Another account says a hundred and fifty brass guns, most of them of enormens caliber. The two intresched camps on the north side had each about twenty five field-pieces, six-pounders. four heavy brase guns throwing sixty-eight-pound shot, and a dezen iron eighteer-pounders, all the heavy guns well mounted. The garrison in each comp was estimated at near a thousand men.

The day after the battle, a mandarin made his appearance, and saked for a truce of three days. This was refused, and on the 2nd the gun bosts were to commence the ascent of the river for Tien-tein, dietast about thirty-seven miles, direct over land, but at least sixty-five miles by river. As far se that city, the river was understood to be navigable for vessels of the draft of those over the bar. These accounts were brought to Hong Kong by the American steem frigate Mississippi, which left the Gulf the day after the battle. It was supposed that with the aid of some air bundred French who had recently left Horg Kong for the Gulf of Peckeeine, the commanders, after making a demonstration on Tien-tein, would be content to hold the points captured, maintaining a strict blockade, till the approach of cool weather and further re-enforeements might enable them to advance on the capital.

Meazwhile at Canton a military operation had taken place altogether less successful. An expedition was undertaken to find and dislodge the Chinese braves encamped in the neighborhood of that city. This expedition was quite formidable, composed, it would seem, of near a thousand men supported by gur-boats. But the bosts grounded, the field-pieces stuck fast in the mud, and the troops lost their way amid the rice fields. Some elight skirmishing took place, but nothing was accomplished, and the expedition returned with sixty men disabled by sun-stroke, beside a dozen more killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Trade had almost stopped at Canton, and was expected since the news from the north to become duller than ever. The native merchants exhibit great anxiety to get out of the city with their goods, which is only prevented by an absolute prohibition to take soything through the city gates.

We called attention the other day, to a recent determination of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church not to recognize as valid any marriage one of the parties to which had a former partner living, from whom a divorce had been obtained for some other reason than adultery. At the same time we observed that this interference on the part of the Assembly with State legislation, and this refusal to recognize, or even to tolerate relations expressly authorized by the laws of some, indeed of most of the States, so far from having provoked any outery from the Pro-Slavery press, and eligited from certain leading prints on that side a decided approval. This remark of ours seems quite to have stirred up the bile of The Journal of Commerce, which print, bowever, instead of attempting any vir dication of its own coneistency, seems disposed to sink that question quite out of eight, in a charge which it brings against us of insinuating false charges against the Presbyterian Church.

In the course of the article to which we have referred, we took occasion to put the following

question:
"If it be adultery against which the General As sambly of the Presbyterian Church is called upon to protest to marry a person divorced, except for the single cause recognized by that Church as Scriptural. single cause recognized by that Church as Scriptural, is it act also en adultarous operation, equally calling for protest, to encourage and require one's colored servant, having aiready a husband or wife, married with all due religious ceremonies, in Virginia or the District of Columbia, to marry over again is Alabama, merely to suit the convenience or to increase the classification. merely to suit the convenience or to increase the slave cersus of same Presbyterian household, into which, by the operation of the demestic slave-trade, he or ne has been transferred?

This question The Journal of Commerce insists amounts to an innuendo of what we did not dare to charge in terms, "that the Presbyterian Church does not consider the second marriage of a slave. while his first wife is living, an adulterous marrisge; in other words, that that Church recognizes the propriety of slaves remarrying as often as they change plantations and masters." Now. in point of fact, the innuendo of the above para graph points in an entirely different direction.

It was not the doctrine but the practice of the Church at which our query was simed. In asking the question whether the Church was not called upon to protest against a prevailing practice, instances of which not unfrequently occurred even in Presbyterian households, of preferring the con venience or profit of the master to the religious obli gation of the slave, of course we took it for granted. and that was the very sting of our inquiry, that the Church recognized that religious obligation. Recognizing this religious obligation on the part of the slaves, there would seem to be very strong and special reasons why the Church should insist upon the recognition of it on the part of Presbyterian slaveholders. It is not to be expected that every Presbyterian negro can rival the religious herolem of Uncle Tom. With a whip vigorously cracked about his ears by the sinewy arm of some Presbyterian clergyman or church member well practiced in such exercises, an ordinary negro. and especially a woman-and it is in the re-marriage of his female slave that a master has the strongest interest-however carefully educated and thoroughly indoctrinated in the Presbyterian discipline, might be apt to forget that the Presbyterian Church has a thousand times, as The Journal of Commerce says, declared all such marriages adulterous, not indeed in terms applying to the particular case of slave husbands and wives sold away from each other, but in general terms, which include that case with others. It might seem that the Church, instead of limiting itself to a condemnation of the sin of the slave, might with propriety take in hand the sin of the master in the employment of force or persussion to bring about such a

But is not The Journal of Commerce itself guilty of "a false and groundless insinuation" in undertaking to assert, as it does, that those of the Tract Society who wished a tract to be published on the Scriptural duties of masters, desired to introduce a practice equivalent to that of preaching from the pulpit at particular individuals for special sins We were not aware that the suppressed tract called anybody by name, or that the existence in it of any such personality was made a reason for its suppression. We understood that it was suppressed on the ground that its publication might be construed into an attempt to interfers with the laws and insti-

totices of the elargholding States. The dectains has been set up and warmly arged of late in many quarters, that for the Church to undertake to denounce as immeral and irreligious that which Legislatures and Courts bad distited with legal estiction, was an intrusion into matters with which the Church had nothing to do. Nor, after all the ettempts of The Journal of Commerce to throw ight upon that question, are we yet able to see who the Church is not just as much at liberty, and, for that matter, quite as much bound, to protest age not the laws of the States authorizing Slavery, rects of Corgress looking to the extension of Startery, as to protest against State laws authorzing divorce. Such was, in fact, the conduct of the General Assembly in earlier and better times. In the very year in which that body was first organred, and from the very meeting at which that or gazization took place, a pastoral letter was addressed to all the Presbyterian churches in the country, strongly recommending not merely the retruction of the negroes in letters and religion, but the abelit on of Slavery itself. In these days that body has grown more prudent, confining itself te the safer subjects of dancing and divorce.

It is an old truth that grandeur has its inconveniences and its dangers; but new illustrations of it appear in the experience of every great individual. This the Hon. John Nugent, who has just gone to represent the United States Government and protect the interests of American miners in the soid diagings of New-Caledonia, has just had reason to realize, as the Yankees say. It appears that Mr. Nugent-who, by the way, is an Irish gentleman lately connected with The N. Y. Herald-was indebted to a tailor of Newark for clothes furnished to the amount of one handred and sixty five dollars. This was a debt of a rather ancient and venerable character, and had not interfered with the happiness of the debtor in the least. Mr. Nugent had pursued his ambitious career in spite of it; he had crossed oceans and climbed the giddy steeps of mountains; he had seen the aun rise in the Atlantic and bathe his setting glories in the Pacific; he had gained the friendship of Mr. Buchanan and of Gep. Case; and all the while this tailor's bill, like a sleeping lion, had not disturbed his felicity by so much as a growl. We dare say he fondly hoped it would thus sleep forever. Vain, delusive hope!

No sooner had John's name been gazetted as ex traordinary envey to New-Caledonia than the dorment creditor became excited to the consciousness that now was the time to get his pay. Accordingly, we are sorry to believe, he set a watch upon the new favorite of fortune. His movements were observed from his hotel in Washington to the national marsion, where he enjoyed the parting hospitalities of our venerable President; to the office of the equally venerable Secretary of State, where he recelved those famous instructions concerning which so much has been reported by telegraph; to the railroad station, where the distinguished diplomatist bought his ticket, or, more probably, got his free pass for New-York: to The Herald, where he went to return thanks for his appointment; and finally to the steamer which was to transport him and his credentials to the distant West.

After all this preliminary espiousge, no one can be astorished, however all sensitive hearts must be grieved, at the fact that the next stage in the drama was the arrest of the Commissioner by a sheriff's officer. Very naturally this harsh and sudden act, coming as it did upon the civilities and complacencies of the soft official intercourse that had preceded it, took the Commissioner by surprise. In the famous battle of the Baltic it is recorded that the bravest held his breath for a time: and so, for a time, the friend of Messrs. Buchanan and Bennett lost his memory. To such an extent did this less of memory go that John actually denied that he had ever ordered or worn the clothes or owed the tailer's bill in question; and in this denial he persisted until the sheriff's officer with great bumanity gently called back his wanderirg and oblivious mind to its usual channels by mentioning several circumstances which gradually restored the wonted intellectual equistanges was described in a blunt statement that unless the bill were paid John would not be allowed to depart upon his great mission. This had a remarkable effect upon him. His memory instantly returned; he recollected and acknowledged the debt; and, what was more important, he took the money out of his pocket and paid it. This, we say, was one of the inconveniences of great ness. Had John never received a diplomatic mission of such magnitude and moment, we dare say the tailor's bill would never again have come to the surface of things to cause him the slightest trouble. At the same time we are bound in all justice to aid that the promptitude with which be fically discharged the respectable old debt, when his naturally clear intelligence was brought to the conviction that he really owed it reflects the highest credit not only upon himself, but upon the two illustrious statesmen, Messre. Bennett and Buchanan, to whom he owes his present valuable position.

The New-Orleans Picagune professes to have advices from Mexico via Brownsville confirming the flight of Zulosga from the capital, after which, it is stated, he declared in favor of the Constitution of 1834, whereupon Parodi abandoned him. All this may be so, but before giving it implicit credence we shall await its confirmation from Vera Cruz or

THE CASE OF SENATOR SUMNER. From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, July 26, 1858. I have been spending an hour this morning with Mr. Summer. Though my report of June 23 remains of generally correct application to his present condition, some further details may now be added that cannot fall to interest men of science as well as personal and political friends. His physical sufferings have been constant and rather increasing than diminishing since I last wrote. The moxa has not been administered anew, but none of the wounds on the neck and back left by the six first burnings are yet healed. These render every change of posture difficult, slow walking very painful, and the constantly irritating motion of a carriage nearly intolerable. The bed gives only a cramped, labored repose, for the nature and poeition of the fire wounds are such as to forbid the poor privilege of "tossing about" under penalty of fresh egopy. This state of things has lasted now for nearly six weeks. Meanwhile, however, the burns are clowly closing over, and Dr. Brown-Sequard, who is in daily attendance, does not propose to apply the mora again for the next two months.

Some new features in the case have developed. causing the patient intense new pains. It is throw ing but little light on them to say that they are

cornigio, constringing and oppressing the chest as with a tertoring, deadly weight. They have been considerably reduced by the administration of hot baths and powerful internal remedies. If I rightly understand the physician and his patient, these new pains are to be regarded purely as an effect of sampathy between the nerves in the region of the chest and the great nervous central column-not as an extension to that region of the malady of the atter, nor as an independent local disease of those

A few days since, a man was discharged, cured, from one of the Paris hospitals, whose case bears complete likeness to and therefore presents the best hope for that of Mr. Sumner. His injuries. received on the head, took effect in the spine, by centracoup or concussion, so as to absolutely parslyze both legs. As I said, he has recently been discharged, cured; but this was after treatment by fire, continued for three months. It is to be hoped that a briefer trial will serve

for Mr. S., but his friends may be sure that he will not duch from the fiery ordeal, let it be ever so prolonged. His morale, as the French would say, his plack, as we phrase it vernacularly, is sound. And here let me say a word in simple justice to him, and in correction of a remark made in one of the Boston papers. The Boston writer, as reported to me, sees in Mr. Sumner's refusal to take chloroform when undergoing the application of the moxa, a reedless piece of stoicism, rather foolbardy than really coursecous. This is a misspprehension on the writer's part-s misapprehension for which I am, perhaps, more to blame than the Bostonian. Will that gentleman and your readers let me explain myself? The day I wrote last about Mr. Somner, I was obliged to write somewhat hurriedly. The consequence was that, lighting a sigar between paragraphs, I singed my fingers with the match, and thereupon, I feer, did e)aculate a phrase which good taste, let alone merality, forb de the writing of here. But if I did utter one d dash n, it was only one. For, I thought to myself, "What is this tride to a ten-minutes' bonfire lighted on one's back?" So, I am sure, my Boston brother would have thought; and so, I am sure, that gentlemen will now understand and excuse me for having been at the moment so impressed with the courage of Mr. Summer in enduring the live fire without the chloroform recommended by Dr. Sequard as to forget to mention the wise reason of its exercise in the case in hand. The whole statement is this:

Dr. Brown-Sequard recommended the use of chloroform, as it had been invariably used in similar instances coming within that practiced physiologist's previous experience, on the ground that Mr Sumner's moral force would yield to the excess of physical pain. He was surprised at the refusal, and agreeably disappointed at the result. Mr. S. did not yield. With him the mere matter of suffering was secondary. The purpose of the moxa was to produce a counter-irritation-the more violent, within the limits of human endurance, the more effective; applied to nerves alive and wide awake with sensation, the live fire must produce more effect than on scothed, deadened nerves. The unprotected system receives the full force of the shock, and its fall benefit, on condition that it can bear it. Mr. Sumper's could, by his force of will, bear it. The result is, that the fire took effect more than it otherwise would have done. Mr. Sumner's courage was, then, a wisely calculated patience, and no needless stoicism,

On the whole there is as large room for hope in his case as when I last wrote. So soon as he is able to travel without too much pain, Mr. S. purposes, with the assent of his physician, to leave Paris for a short tour in France, going perhaps to A x, in Savoy, or some other place convenient for bathing and for whatever water treatment may be conducive to his final cure. It will gratify his friends to know that Dr. Hayward of Boston, on a recent visit to London, took occasion to lay his case before Sir Benjamin Brodie and others, the most eminent medical authorities of that capital, all of whom were sgreed as to the necessity of an active treatment and in approval of the course that has been pursued by Dr. Sequard.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

### Arrival of the Nova-Scottan.

QUEBEC, Monday, August 9, 1858.

The steamship Nova-Scotian, from Liverpool on the isth ult., strived at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with 214 passengers and a full cargo. Neither of the lines to Portland or Troy were in operation yesterday, and to day we learn that the de-

talls of the Nova-Scotian's advices have been anticiated by the arrival of the Arago at New-York. From Mexico.

### NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1838.

The Picnyane bas received advices from Brownsville to the ich. They report the prospects of Zuloaga as very desperate. After his flight from the Capital. he declared in favor of the Constitution of 1834, when Paredi abandoned him, leaving him to his fate. It was the general impression that the whole country would soon be in the possession of the Liberals.

### Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Monday, August 9, 1858. Senator Trumbuli and the Hon. John Westwort addressed an enthusiastic audience on the political topics of the day from the balcony of Tremont House, or Saturday evening. The number in attendance is estimated at 3,000.

# Acceptance of Gerrit Smith.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 9, 1808.

A circular from Hop. Gerrit Smith announces his acceptance of the Syracuse Mass Convention nomination for Governor.

### From New-Mexico.

From New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 3, 1858.

A dispatch from Independence of the 5th inst. says the Santa Fé mail had arrived with date of the 19th uit. The news is unimportant. The mail party reports the Indians very troublesome on the route, stopping the trains and demanding provisions and whicky. The rivers continue high and the weather wet. In some places the roads were weathed away to such an extent as to reader it very difficult for the trains to proceed. Very heavy rains fell in Santa Fé before the mail left.

### Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

Fellow Fever in New-Orients.

Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Ledger.

N. D. ORLERNS, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The total number of deaths from yellow lever that have occurred in the Charity Hospital between the 19th ult. and yesterday, 6th inst., were 64.

During the same period there were 14 cases discharged cured, leaving the number remaining 80, several of which are regarded convalencemt.

The discase, we are happy to say, is confined almost entirely to persons who are unacclimated, the number continued of the number of the same period of the number of the same period of the number of the same period of the number of

entirely to persons who are unaccilimated, the num-ber of cases reported in private practice being very few.

The health of the city generally is still regarded by our best physicens as most excellent.

### Arrest.

STRACUSE, Monday, Aug. 9, 1838. Jerome B. Fellows, broker, of No. 14 Well st., N.Y. charged with swindling Pomeroy & Co. and Greenman & Co. of this city, was rearrested on Saturday last in New-York by Officer Way of this city, and brought back to Syracuse. He has been ledged in the Penistrician.

### Occan Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

The United States Mail steamer Columbia is coming up-51 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

# THE LATEST NEWS

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9, 1824

The bids for the United States Lone of ten miles were spened to-day at the Treasury Department. Up-ward of five millions were awarded at about traper centum premium, three millions at between four and a half and five per centum, and about two million free four and a quarter to four and a half per centum. The principal successful bidders are: The Bank of Comprincipal successful chacers and Lac Base of Commerce, New York, exteen hundred thousand dollars, Manife & Kanz, New York, about a million dollars, Cammann & Co., New York, seven hundred and fift thousand dollars; Howland & Aspinwall, New York, four hundred thousand dollars; Chubb Brother, Washington, three hundred thousand dollars; Drand & Co., Philadelphia, five hundred thousand dollar the United States Trust Company, New York, fire hundred theusand dollars; Trever & Colgue, Nov. York, five hundred thousand dollars; G. S. Robbins & Son, New York, two millions dollars; E. Whitehouse, Sen & Merison, New-York, four hundred thousand dellars: Carrell, Livingston & Co., New-York, helf a million dollars. Mesers. Robbins & Son telegraph the withdrawing of one million of their bid, waich, if al. owed by the Secretary, will consequently leave be that amount awarded to them. The aggregate amount of the bids is about thirty millions of dollars. Asse the unsuccessful bidders were August Beimont Riggs & Co., who offered to take the entire ten million at a premium of three and severty-seven-one-indredthe per centum, and Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Ca who offered to take the whole at three per centum.

who offered to take the whole at three per centum.

The following are among the bids:

James M. Townsend, \$100,000 at 5 per cent premium.

Thus Company, \$20,000 at 3 20,100 per cent premium.

\$100,000 at 4 777-100 per cent premium, \$50,000 at 4 1,100 per

ent premium, \$40,000 at 4 26 100 per cent premium, \$50,000 at 2,100 per cent premium, and \$50,000 at 57-100 per cent premium.

E. S. Morrow, \$400,000 at from 4 2,100 to 4 per cent premium.

Carrod, Idvingston & Co. \$100,000 at 5 per cent premium.

Carrod, Idvingston & Co. \$100,000 at 5 per cent premium.

Benk of Metropolis of Washington, \$150,000 at 5 per cent premium.

Benk of Metropolis of Washington, \$150,000 at 5 per cent premium.

ent premium.
Chubb Bros. \$100,000 at 4 14-100 per cent premium.
Savings Bank of Baltimers, \$100,000 at 5 per cent premium,
\$100,000 at 4 per cent premium, and \$50,000 at 5 per cent eminim. National Bank of New York, \$100,000 at 3 per cent premium. d \$100,000 at 31 per cent president. Biggs & Co. for Henry White, \$150,000 at 11 per cent pre-

mium.

Bank of Commerce of New-York, \$550,000 at 5 7-101 per cert
pre mium. \$50,000 at 5 27-100 per cent premium. \$560,000 at 6 7-100 per cent
\$5-100 per cent premium, and \$50,000 at 4 7-100 per cent per Camman & Co., \$500,000 at 3 37-100 per cent premium, \$300,000 at 4 35 100 per cent premium, \$200,000 at 4 78 100 per sent premium, \$10,000 at 5 \$2,000 at 5 \$2,000

dum.
Drexel & Co. obtained \$500,000 at from 4 29-190 to 5 4 100 per ent premium. They unsuccessfully effected bids at less. Cronise & Co., \$100,000 at 4 29-190 to 5 4-100 per cent per Continental Bank of New York, \$250,000 at from 3 to f. at So coo at 4 per cent p embum.

Clark, Dodge & Co., \$200,000 at from 3 26-100 to 4 1-10 per nut premium, and \$500,000 at from 4 25-100 to 4 7-10 per nut E. W. Clark & Co. unsuccessfully bid for \$300,000 at the

1.100 to 3 7-100 per cent pressum. State Bank of Troy, \$20,000 at from 63-100 to 7300 per E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, \$100,000 from \$12500 to 100, and \$40,000 at from \$52,000 to 51,100 per centum.

Van Vicek, Read & Drexel, \$2,000,000 at from 25,100 to 5 Van Vicek, Read & Diesel. 100 per centrum. O. S. Robbins & Son, \$2,000,000 at from \$3-100 to \$75-100 per

entum. Rufus H. King. \$100,000 at 3 30 100 to 4 5 100 per centum. Thempseu Brothers, \$1,000,000, at from 2 35 100 to 3 15 in per centum.

Bank of the Republic, \$400,000, at from 3 5-100 to 4 5-100 per centum; also, \$100,000 at 5 per centum.

Trover & Congato, \$550,000, at from 3 5-100 to 4 5-100 per centum; and \$-20,000 at from 4 5-100 to 5-100 per centum.

Rose-well & Bou, \$150,000 at 5 per centum.

Marke & Karn, \$71,000 at par, \$10,000 at \$per centum; tourly \$100,000 verying at from 5 to 4 5-100 per tent premium, and

Marie & Karr., \$71,00 at part. \$10,00 at per centum, nearly \$100,000 verying at from 5 to \$41,00 per cent premium, and \$750,000 at from 4 40,100 to \$2) per cent premium.

Seamna Bark for Savings, \$100,00 at \$1 to \$1,100 per cent premium, and \$100,000 at from 4 to \$5 per cent premium.

Davisett a Co. and Howland & Aspin wall, \$400,000 at from 477,100 to \$22,100 per cent premium.

Hognet & Boall, \$150,000 at from 4 3,100 to \$1,100 per cent premium, and \$150,000 at from 4 3,100 to \$1,000 per cent premium.

evalum.

Berson & Co., \$100,000 at from 1 13-100 per cent premium.

Tailmadre & Mandey, \$20,000 at 5 per cent premium at

205,000 at from 4; to 5] per cent personant.

Matthew Morgan, \$300,000 at from 3-9-100 to 4-5-100 person Meige & Greenleaf, at from 4] to 4] per tent premium.

There were fifty-eight bidders. Several offers were made at par, but the lowest bid was at one-half per cent premium. The highest was at 7 3-100 per cent, but these were for small sums.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal, has deided that crude naphtha or coal oil is subject to a duty of fifteen per cent, cudbear for dycing eight per cent, and labels composed of paper twenty-four per cent.

### Missouri Election.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9, 188. Leavenworth advices of the 5th state that scattering returns from Brown, Calhoun, Douglas and Shawner

### Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 9-11 p. m -1858. The weather is foggy, with a drizzling run, and very dark. No signs of the Canard steamship Niagara, now nearly due, with three days later news from Ed-

### Steambout Explosion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8, 1858. Accounts have been received of the explosion of the steamer Virginia, at the Lake. A bole was blown in her bottom, causing the vessel to fill rapidly, and sinking her to the main deck. At the last accounts the boat was a complete wreck. There were no peus principally firemen, are supposed to be lost.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. New-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858. The excursion lake steamer Virginia was blown up at the wharf at the Pontchartrain end of the John son Railroad, and sunk in fifteen minutes afterward, complete wreck. A number of those on board were injured, and some are missing. Many of the passen gers suppose the explosion was caused by powder, the steam was of at the time it took place. Foul play

### Arrivals from Utah.

is suspected.

Leavenworth airtices of the 5th, per United States.

Leavenworth airtices of the 5th, per United States.

Express to Booneville, have been received. The Utah Peace Commissioners, Measrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived there on that day, and proceeded to the East immediatly. Mr. Bridger, the original settler of Fort Bridger, accompanies the Commissioners. Over 2000 of Russell, Majors & Waddell's wagons were met on the Plains. Several Mormos lantiles passed down the river that evening.

The Philadelphia Poisoning Cast PHILADELPHIA Monday, Aug. 9, 182.
The jury, in Kirkpatrick's case, nave returned verdict of gunity against hirkpatrick and his wife for an attempt to poison.

Fire in Sheffield, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1826.
The large and costly residence of Wm. B Saros, together with all the barns and outbuildings, situated in Sheffield, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire latight, about 11 o'clock. The furniture was savel. The barns were filled with hay and grain, and the less will be very heavy. The house was insured for \$2,500. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

### Fire in Wareham, Mass.

WARRIAM, Aug. 8, 183.

The Wareham Manufacturing Company's founder, steam mills and machine shop in this town, wend burned to the ground between four and five o'clock this morning. The total loss is stated at \$43,000. The surrounding buildings received to injury. The following are the items of the losses: Mesers, L. Kennedy & Co., \$40,000, insured in the Manufacturers' Office, no insurance; American Water Wheel Co., loss about \$1,000, no insurance; American Water Wheel Co., loss about \$1,000, no insurance.

### Drowned.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass., Aug. 8, 1856 Charles Foster of Randoph, aged il year, tork a boat with four others to have a sell on Lung Post to-day. He was knocked overboard by accident, and drowned. The body has been recovered.